

An. Code, 1924, sec. 33. 1912, sec. 33. 1904, sec. 33. 1888, sec. 33. 1872, ch. 276, sec. 5.

33. If the overdue bonds or certificates of the State shall not be procurable in sufficient amounts, the treasurer may invest the sum or sums mentioned in section 31 in any bonds or certificates of the State which may be offered for sale, at the best rates possible for the State; and all such bonds or certificates maturing at some future day, as may be purchased in pursuance of these provisions, shall be cancelled by the treasurer in the presence of the comptroller, by writing the word "cancelled" across the face of said bonds or certificates, with the date of said cancellation in red ink, and signing the name of the said treasurer thereto also in red ink; and said bonds or certificates shall then be held by the treasurer to the credit of the sinking fund, and the interest thereon shall accrue to said fund until such time as the general assembly may dispose of the said bonds or certificates.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 34. 1912, sec. 34. 1904, sec. 34. 1888, sec. 34. 1872, ch. 276, sec. 6.

34. The Comptroller is hereby directed to draw his warrant on the treasurer for the payment of the bonds or certificates so taken up or purchased.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 37. 1912, sec. 37. 1904, sec. 37. 1888, sec. 37. 1884, ch. 116, sec. 1. 1888, ch. 537. 1892, ch. 83. 1894, ch. 300. 1896, ch. 77. 1898, ch. 205. 1900, ch. 556. 1902, ch. 537. 1904, ch. 494. 1906, ch. 351. 1910, ch. 445 (p. 63). 1912, ch. 574. 1914, ch. 676. 1916, ch. 600. 1918, ch. 245. 1920, ch. 365, sec. 37.

35. The Comptroller is authorized and empowered to adjust and settle the claims of the State against all collectors, sheriffs, clerks of courts, registers of wills, and other collectors or receivers of public money and their sureties, and against corporations and individuals who may be indebted and in arrears to the State for two years whether said claims be in the form of judgment or otherwise, and for the purpose of closing all such cases the Comptroller is fully authorized to compromise the same by abating the interest that has accrued, or any portion thereof, or any part of the principal debt, in his discretion, so as best to subserve the interest of the State, and shall grant discharge to said parties and their sureties upon the payment into the Treasury of the amount required by him to be paid in settlement as aforesaid; the Comptroller shall be satisfied after thorough examination into the claims that the same could not be collected by the State by legal process and further, that the Governor and Treasurer for the time being shall each approve in writing any such abatement before the same shall be effective and provided further that no discharge or quittance under this section shall be effective unless the party or parties to be benefited shall first pay the attorneys who shall have the case in hand the legal fees and fees of clerks and sheriffs.

This section referred to—see notes to art. 15, sec. 1, Md. Constitution. *Schneider v. Yellott*, 124 Md. 98.

See note to sec. 17.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 40. 1912, sec. 40. 1904, sec. 40. 1888, sec. 40. 1884, ch. 116, sec. 4.

36. Whenever any claim of the State shall be compromised or settled by the comptroller, without payment in full, he shall make and keep among the records of his office a statement of the evidence or facts upon which such settlement was made.